The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,851—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 24 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1883.
L. HYDARPES ..	2284 500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th Sept.
CATHAY	2263 500	W. M. Robbie	..18th ,,
			FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA....	3561 600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
BOKHARA.....	2932 500	H. Weigheil	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3033 500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
LOMBARDY ..	2726 500	W. E. Breeze	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3302 500	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
SUTLEJ	4131 750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3000 600	W. Harratt	..21st ,,
VERONA	3116 600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and on the 24th of each month, calling at BOMBAY on the 1st following, at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..£ 90	Including	I Class ..£ 52	Including
II do. 340	Wines.	II do. 30	Wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 15	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday..... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 0
	..11 do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 8
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 0
,,	..11 do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger.....	2,304 450	28th Sept.
PANDORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500 550	28th Oct.
BERENICE.....	P. Crillovich....	3,500 550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (excusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
BERENICE.....	P. Crillovich...	3,500 550	27th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

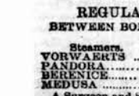
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 5, 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

By Special Appointment
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
201, Mount-Road, Madras.
Established 1810.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses.

Miniature sizes, Canoe, Bismarck of Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.

CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.

PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.

DOG-CARTS, Tandem, Norfolk, Whitechapel Malvern.

DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open spa-red or panelled, varnished or painted.

BUGGIES, Side Entrance, Cabriolet or Angular.

TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with enlarged top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.

BULLOCK COACHES.

DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.

STATE CARRIAGES, Coe and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, as built for His Highness the Nizam, &c., &c.

Drawings and Estimates sent on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 10th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1883. Agents.

S.S. "LEPANTO," FROM HULL, ANTWERP AND ALEXANDRIA, ARRIVED 4TH SEPT., 1883.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

All claims for shortage, &c., must be presented before the steamer's departure for Captain's signature, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, s.s. "Lepanto."

Bombay, 4th September, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Prices
CANES, with ashwood heads.....each	Rs. 2 4
CANES, with boxwood heads..... ,,	3 0
BALLS .....per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS, "THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS .....each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... ,,	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... ,,	15 0

TREACHER & CO, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

	Cash Prices.
CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw-driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles .....Rs.	5 0
Do. do. of larger size ..... ,,	6 4
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade ..... ,,	4 0

TREACHER COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S
IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.
PREPARED FROM AN OLD ESTABLISHED FORMULA.

THIS valuable Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and is largely prescribed by the faculty.

Its properties render it a safe, speedy, and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Influenza; invaluable for subduing and curing Asthma; mitigating irritation of the throat, cough, and difficulty of breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.

The sanction accorded it by many eminent medical men in England is of itself a guarantee that unlike most of the nostrums in use, it does not alleviate through nauseating the stomach and lowering the vital force, but by its Balsamic and Tonic Influence on the air passages effects a Rapid and Effectual Cure.

Cash Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA SEASON.

TO LET.—"CAROVILLE" for the coming season—furnished or unfurnished—centrically situated. Apply on the premises or by letter to 10, WELLINGTON SQUARE.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a thorough practical MILL MANAGER, of long standing and experience, with a competent and full knowledge of Mill Machinery. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company, at the Mill premises, Girgaum.

By order,
ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Bombay, August 22, 1883. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that CASSINATH WITTOBA, GOPINATH EKNATH and BALCRUSTNA WITTOBA, executors of the last will and testament of the late WASSUDEW LUXMONJEE, have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece of Government land admeasuring 4,432 square yards or thereabouts, numbered 159 by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the bungalow numbered 96 by the Municipal Commissioner, and stable, cookroom and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by the property of Hormasjee Cowasjee General, on the west by the Jare-l Tank road, on the north partly by the public road and partly by the property of Janardhan Ballajee, on the south by the Golachee Hill road, and which premises were formerly in the possession of Wassudew Luxmonjee and are now in the possession of his said executors. All persons claiming any right, title or interest in the said premises by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to inform the undersigned of the same in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, which will not be admitted thereafter.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1883.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney

T. DREWET, M.E.,

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire,
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces,
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
20, Apollo-street.

THE MAIWAD COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINTON TILES.

"MINTON" white enamelled Bath-room and Wall TILES, 6 in. square, price Rs. 2-8 per doz. Pavement, Art and Encaustic Tiles supplied from stock, or procured to order. Further information on application to

WARDEN & Co.

32, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No. 17, Church-gate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1883, at 3 p.m., when the final account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, will be laid before them.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1883.

GOKULDAS JAGMOHANDAS,
Liquidator.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation to be held here, on FRIDAY, 7th instant, notices of motion and question as under will be laid before the Meeting:—(1.) From the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., of his intention to propose,—That in view of the approaching visit to Bombay of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Corporation do now take into consideration the propriety of applying to Government for sanction, to such grant being made from the Municipal Fund as the Town Council may recommend towards defraying the cost of public festivities in honour of the Royal visitors. That on behalf of the public the Corporation present H. R. H. the Duke with an Address. (2.) From Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., of his intention to move,—That a fitting reception be accorded by the Corporation of this city to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on his arrival in Bombay, and that a Committee of the Corporation be appointed to prepare a suitable Address for presentation to His Royal Highness. (To be seconded by Gokuldass Jugmohundass, Esq.) (3.) From Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., of his intention to ask the Municipal Commissioner whether he has taken any steps to remove or abate the intolerable nuisance at the Mahaluxmee Railway Station. (4.) From Thomas Blaney, Esq., of his intention to move,—That instead of the Corporation adopting the Town Council's proposal for amending the Municipal Act so as to allow of the Council's sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 from Surplus Cash Balance in any case of emergency, Government in the Legislative Department be asked to make the following provision in the New Municipal Bill. That whenever it shall appear to the Municipal Commissioner that any unforeseen emergent work for the safety or preservation of public health, he shall make immediate report to the Town Council. And it shall be the duty of the Council at once to consider such report, and, if the application is approved, to submit a written application to the Chairman of the Corporation to call an emergent Meeting of the Corporation, and the said Chairman shall cause such Meeting to be convened, at least three days' previous notice thereof being given in "Government Gazette Extraordinary," and in at least three newspapers.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 5th September, 1883.

FOR SALE,
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Just received a splendid assortment for racing and ordinary use; also a few YOUTH'S TRICYCLES; all of BEST COVENTRY MAKE, with Ball bearings, &c., &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co. 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S MACHINES are considered to be the best machines in the Market. They have the most perfect adjustment, excellent workmanship, unsurpassed durability, and all that could be desired in a really serviceable machine. Price-lists post free.—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one MASTIFF BITCH and one FOX-TERRIER DOG. Apply on board s. s. LEPANTO, Prince's Dock.

WANTED, a certificated APOTHECARY for a steamer. Apply B. & P. S. N. Company, Ash-lane, Fort.

WANTED, a CLERK in a merchant's office, a well educated Hindoo, Parsee or Portuguese, previous office experience not essential. Address "H.," *Bombay Gazette* office.

WANTED, second-hand 12 feet square JABALPUR HILL-TENT in thoroughly good condition. Apply stating age of tent to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for IRRIGATION, Nasik.

ENGINES.—NEW HORIZONTAL, 10 in., 12 in., 14 in. cylinders, also second-hand from 4½ in. PATENT ROLLED, and TURNED SHAFTING and COUPLINGS; all sizes in stock.—BAPTY BROTHERS, East India Mills, Bombay.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BAIDHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER is open to an engagement. Stating terms address "B. A.," care of this paper.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

FRENCH CAMBRIC for Shirts, special patterns, fast colour, 6 for Rs. 21 cash, a perfect and comfortable fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTATION.—Just received a fine selection of Ivory Earpiece folding Ithethiscopes, for presentation.—FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited; John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

JUST UNPACKED HANDSOME PRESENTS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, Wedding and Christening Gifts, and many other novelties.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

4 bales grey yarn.
3 ,, ,, shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
3 cases prints.
A small quantity of loose bar soap.
One very powerful brass telescope on triangular stand.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th September, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 12 casks Japanware, consisting of flower vases, tea sets, fruit dishes, water jugs, milk jugs, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 brown stud bred horse, has been regularly ridden, very handsome, height 14 hands 2 inches.
1 handsome dog-cart with hood, nearly new.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Plants at Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns, crotons, bignonias, palms, &c.,&c., the property of Colonel STOKES, King's Own Regiment, leaving Bombay.

The above will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th September, 1883.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of New Patent K. O. LAMPS, fire and burglar-proof SAFES, self-acting FOUNTAINS, FANCY GOODS, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Charles Zerrenner & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at Hummum Street (next to Mr. A. Allan, Tailor), a consignment of very superior K. O. lamps, consisting of table, hanging and wall lamps fitted with patent extinguisher Duplex burner.

Also a consignment of the new patent electric K. O. lamps, giving a light equal to 50 candles.

Sewing machines by various makers, of different systems, fire and burglar-proof safes, fountains, fancy goods, &c.

The goods will be on view 3 days before the date of sale at No. 3, Hummum-street, till seven o'clock in the evening when the new lights may be seen burning.

Also a new consignment of packs wind-proof hanging lamps of elegant design, never before imported in Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th September, 1883.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.						Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Softened and matured by Age.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Of uniform quality at all times.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.	22	8
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.	22	8
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.		
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.		

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TELEPHONE Nos. Head Office .....30 Works.....74

WORKS—CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE Nos Prince's Dock.....9

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For particulars, please address X., care of Rev. T. H. GREIG.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

THE markets are closed on account of Gunputtee holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE stehmer St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (22nd Aug.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain P. W. Case, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and one second-class and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain J. H. Warman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. B. Pratt, Mr. A. Heimann, Mr. J. Nowrojee, and 30 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Lepanto, 1,871 tons, Capt. R. T. Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst., from Antwerp, 2nd Aug., brought the following cargo :—2,026 packages window glass, 50 packages colour and paint, 42 packages metal wire, 8 packages glass, 27 packages cards, 66 packages bolts, 37 packages confectionery, 2,138 packages nail rod iron, 20 packages strawboard, 90 packages glassware, 286 packages papers, 324 packages nails, 1,006 packages candles, 73 packages empty bottles, 29 packages spelter, 6 cases piano, 250 packages alum, 98 packages cement, 2,218 iron bars, 1,600 bundles, 330 plates, and 125 tons iron, 711 tons coal, and 190½ tons coke.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Geelong (s).....	Case	Hongkong, Aug. 10.
	Ellora (s).....	Warman.....	Calcutta, Aug. 10.
	St. Dunstan (s)....	Henry	Port Said, Aug. 22.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Rydal Hall (s)	Barnes	Kurrachee.
	Brookfield (s)	Reynolds ...	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Mount Tabor, to Antwerp.
Steamer St. Dunstan, to Antwerp.
Steamer Hydaspes, to London, &c.
Steamer Geelong, to China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
31	Sacrabosco (s)	Thompson ..North Shields, July 7.
	Kilwa (s).....	Potts ..... Singapore, Aug. 16.
	Coconada (s).....	Whittard ...Rangoon, Aug. 22.
Sept.	Malabar	Griffith ....Singapore, Aug. 12.
1	Banooora (s).....	Hart ..... Bombay, Aug. 8.
	Cedric the Saxon.	McNair ..... Melbourne, July 18.
	Fattel Barry.....	Mooiah ..... Muscat, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31.—Steamers Marlborough, Rewa, City of Canterbury, Tagus, Rouen and Purulia. Ships Orchomene and Belfast. Barque Royal Alice.
Sept. 1.—Steamers Maharani, Mahratta, and Monte Rosa. Ship British Statesman.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July	8	Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Harnish Island.
	13	Henry Wright, ss, Hall, from Sea.
Aug.	1	Annandale, ss, Atkinson, from Ras Rowaya.
	17	Stranton, ss, Grinoid, from Cardiff.
	21	Roma, ss, Maun, from London.
		Siam, ss, Ashdown, from Bombay.
		Essex, ss, Huddy, from London.
		Gienochil, ss, Brown, from Java.
		Victory, ss, Slocate, from Kurrachee.
	22	Shadwan, ss, Bolt, from Pondicherry.
		Amerique, ss, Jouva, from Shanghai.
		Carthage, ss, Hector, from London.
		Hydaspes, ss, Scrivener, from Venice.
		Cuzco, ss, Kidler, from Sydney.
		Moorhen, H.M.G. boat, ss, Corfe, from Seychelles.
	23	Prinz Leopold, ss, Brorsen, from Masulipatam.
		Dacca, ss, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
		Ben Venue, ss, Potter, from Yokohama.
		Sheikh, ss, Johnstone, from Bombay.
	24	Harold Haarfager, ss, Olsen, from Java.
		Vortigern, ss, Brown, from Ras Rowaya.
		Caledonian, ss, Tillier, from Mauritius.
	25	Newminster, ss, Webster, from Alexanderia.
		Priam, ss, Butler, from Shanghai.
		Simla, ss, Sieeman, from Bombay.
		Pallion, ss, Kilbeck, from Cardiff.
	26	Dale, ss, Allason, from Singapore.
		Sahara, ss, Gill, from Kurrachee.
		Africa, ss, Henderson, from London.
		Ziga Zag, ss, Ahmed, from Berberah.
		St. Mark, ss, Johnson, from Cardiff.
		Java, ss, Lewina, from Zanzibar.
		Ganges, ss, Kratt, from Calcutta.
	27	Agra, ss, Gavin, from Kurrachee.
		Khedive, ss, Seaton, from Shanghai.
		Darien, ss, Inch, from Cardiff.
		Ulysses, ss, Thompson, from Shanghai.
	28	Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Stead, from Calcutta.
		Venetia, ss, Daniell, from Bombay.
		Benalder, ss, Harvie, from Shanghai.
	29	Marima, ss, Sanderson, from Bussorah.
		Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.
		Donar, ss, Kuhn, from Calcutta.
		Sidra Hall, ss, Mc. Dougall, from Cardiff.
		Malek, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

21	Siam, ss, Ashdown, to London.	
22	Roma, ss, Mann, to Brisbane.	
	Essex, ss, Huddy, to Australia.	
	Gienochil, ss, Brown, to Malta F. O.	
	Victory, ss, Slocate, to Liverpool.	
	Shadwan, ss, Bolt, to Marseilles.	
	Amerique, ss, Jouva, to Marseilles.	
	Carthage, ss, Hector, to Calcutta.	
	Hydaspes, ss, Scrivener, to Bombay.	
	Cuzco, ss, Kidler, to London.	
23	Prince Leopold, ss, Brorsen, to Marseilles.	
	Dacca, ss, Burkitt, to London.	
	Ben Venue ss, Potter, to New York.	
	Sheikh, ss, Johnstone, to Marseilles.	
	Caledonian, ss, Tillier, to Marseilles.	
24	Harold Haarfager, ss, Olsen, to Port Said F. O.	
	Vortigern, ss, Brown, to Calcutta.	
25	Stranton, ss, Grinoid, to Kurrachee.	
	Moorhen H. M. G. Boat, ss, Corfe, to Devonport.	
	Priam, ss, Butler, to London.	
26	Henry Wright, ss, Hall, to Zanzibar.	
	Dale ss, Allason, to London.	
	Sahara, ss, Gill, to Liverpool.	
27	Ganges, ss, Kratt, to Port Said F. O.	
	Khedive, ss, Seaton, to London.	
	Ulysses, ss, Thompson, to London.	
28	Newminster, ss, Webster, to Bombay.	
	Africa, ss, Henderson, to Kurrachee.	
	Java, ss, Lewina, to Bombay.	
	Agra, ss, Gavin, to London.	
	Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Stead, to London.	
	Venetia, ss, Daniell, to Venice.	
	Benalder, ss, Harvie, to New York.	
29	Marima, ss, Sanderson, to London.	
	Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.	
	Pallion, ss, Kilbeck, from Cardiff.	
	Ziga Zag, ss, Ahmed, from Berberah.	
	St. Mark, ss, Johnson, from Cardiff.	
	Darien, ss, Inch, from Cardiff.	

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St. Bernard s—30 bales wool, Doongersey Shamjee; 805 cwts bones, Khanmahomed Nensey; 525 cwts bones, J. Mahomed Peerbhoy.
Mameluke s—1,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narronjee and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dupuy de Lemo s—1,001 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Newminster s—240 cwts horns, A. Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mount Tabor s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cairo s—2,000 cwts wheat and 3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Sutlej s—59 bales twist, Manoredass Hurrockchund; 38 bales twist, Tapidass Vurjdass and Co; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Pestonjee; 20 bales twist, The A. I. S. and W. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sutlej s—38 bales twist, Tapidass Vurjdass and Co; 40 bales T. cloth and 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sutlej s—6 bundles ivory, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 92 bales cotton, Janmahamed Noormahomed; 631 cwts shark; fins, 30 cwts sandalwood, and 400 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 135 bags rice, N. Talati and Co; 170 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narrondass; 165 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 74 bales twist and 14½ cwts camphorine, Ebram Noordin and Co; 441 bales twist and 21 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, The A. I. S. and W. Co; the bales twist, Jeejeebhoy Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Joognath Juggonath; 50 bales twist, Guseshkil Shabagmull; 50 bales twist, R. S. Cowasjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Tyeb Hajee Joonur; 125 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 51 bales twist, Ebram Hajee Haroon; 14 bales twist, Mahomed Osman and Co; 50 bales twist, J. E. Ezra; 34 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally; 6 chests opium, The P. and O. Co; 83 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 85 chests opium, Gordhandass Bonsamull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—16 bales long-cloth, 24 bales Turkey-red cloth, and 30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium, S. Abraham; 1 chest opium, Dhowjee Mowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th September, 1883.

Means of observations at 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·689
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point.....	74·8
Relative humidity of Air.....	933
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	81·5
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	74·8
General Direction of Wind* ...	ESW, W, WSW. W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	557
Fall of Rain*.....	1·91
Total fall during the month	3·73
" year	70·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 5th....	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEBER 6,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

158-81—Macfarlane and E. and Esperance and another vs. Anundibai and another—Skipsey and W.—Part heard.
21-82—Shapurji and T.—Thakursey Purshotum vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji and another—Ardesir and H.
441-82—In person—(a pauper)—Jamsetji Heerjibhoy Mistry vs. Sorabji and another—Tyabji and D.
445-82—Tyabji and D.—Ramabai vs. Damodar Narayen—M. B. Barbhaya.
444-82—Gulabchand Cama—Mongibai vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff.
200-82—Payne and G.—Moolia Nethi and others vs. Goolba.
234-82—Craigie, L. and O.—Vishandas Parashram vs. Toolsidas Pursoomal and others.
436-82—In person—(A pauper)—Gungabai vs. Crustna Mankoji—In person.
132-82—Shapurji and F.—Tricumdas Toolsidas vs. Kessowji Jadowji—Prescot and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjoorai vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
297-82—Jefferson, E. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Pulsaraj Kesheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. C. Fasson, Assist. Supdt. of Police, Wokha, in the Naga Hills Dist., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. F. C. Crawford to officiate as Assist. Supdt. of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Dists., during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. A. Hobson.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj. F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and is posted temporarily as Resident in Nipal, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, under the provisions of Rule 4, Sec 4, of the Pay and Act Allowance Code, from 24th May 1883, in consequence of the transfer to foreign services of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assist. Commr. of the 2nd Class :—Mr. R. D. Hare, Assist. Commr. of the 3rd Class, to be Assist. Commr. of the 2nd Class; Lieut. P. J. Melvill, Assist. Commr. of the 3rd Class, sub pro tem, to be Assist. Commr. of the 3rd Class.

Lieut. J. B. Edwards, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, is appointed to be Sqdn. Officer, 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, vice Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, transferred to the half-pay list.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. E. R. Douglas, having been placed on special duty, made over charge of his duties as Depy. Director-Genl. of the Post Office of India to Mr. Shilip Sheridan on 1st Aug.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the S.C., from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—Lieut. Mark Ancrum Kerr, Lecestershire Regt., Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regt.,—10th Dec. 1881; Lieut. Herbert Ralph Brander, Leinster Regt., Wing Officer, 32nd N.I.,—27th Feb. 1882; Lieut. James Harry Christie, West Yorkshire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 21st N.I.,—12th Mar. 1882; Lieut. Arthur Vincent Hatch, Connaught Rangers, Offg. Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regt.,—20th Mar. 1882; Lieut. William Arthur Watson, Worcestershire Regt., Offg. Sqdn. Officer, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse,—23rd June 1882; Lieut. Kellow Chesney, West Riding Regt., Offg. Sqdn. Officer, 18th Bengal Cavy.,—1st July 1882; Lieut. Charles Patrick William Pirie, Devonshire Regt., Offg. Squdn. Officer, 15th Bengal Cavy.,—1st July 1882; Lieut. William Rutherford Little, Connaught Rangers, Wing Officer, 21st N. I.,—2nd July 1882; Lieut. Richard Money Maxwell, Royal Irish Regt., Wing Officer, 6th N.I.,—14th July 1882; Lieut. David Montgomery Thompson, Royal Irish Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 32nd N.I.,—18th July 1882; Lieut. Gilbert Hamilton de Lacy Lacy, Leicestershire Regt., Wing Officer, 45th N.I.,—28th July 1882.

Military Account Department.—Lieut. H. E. Passy, Assist. Mily. Acctt., on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from 18th July 1882.

Punjab Frontier Force—No. 4 Mountain Battery. —Lieut. C. C. Townsend, 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subn., *vice* Lieut A. Eardley-Wilmot, who reverts to regimental duty.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut-Col. F. Hammond, 2nd-In-Command and Offg. Commdt., to be Commdt., *vice* Lieut-Col. B. Williams, appointed Director of Army Remount Operations. Maj. (Bt. Lieut-Col.) J. C. Stewart, 2nd Sqdn. Commdr., to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieut-Col, F. Hammond; Maj. F. S. Carr, 3rd Sqdn. Commdr., to be 2nd Sqdn. Commdr., *vice* Maj. (Bt. Lieut-Col.) J. C. Stewart; Capt. (Bt. Maj.) W. J. Vousden, v.c., Sqdn. Officer, to be 3rd Sqdn. Commdr., *vice* Maj. F. S. Car; Capt. J. B. Watts, Sqdn. (Officer, to be Sqdn. Commdr., during the time Maj. W. J. Vousden, v.c., is so kept for staff employ; Lieut. H. Templer, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to be Sqdn. Officer, *vice* Capt. J. B. Watts. Dated 22nd June 1883.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, B.S.C., Sqdn. Officer, 15th Bengal Cavy., (p. a.) for 1 year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. Gardiner, R.E., Offg. Manager, Rajputana' Malwa Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager and Engr-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, during the absence of Mr. H. Dangerfield, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Dangerfield, Manager and Engr-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, vice Capt. Gardiner, transferred to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

Mr. W. Harvey, Asist. to Director-Genl. of Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, vice Lieut. W. V. Constable, R. E., who will revert to his substantive appointment of Assist. Manager of the lines.

Mr. H. E. Grant, Assist. Engr. 3rd Grade, Central India, having passed the examination prescribed in paras 16—18, Chap II, of the Public Works Code, on 7th July, is promoted Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, from that date.

Mr. W. E. Curry, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, posted temporarily, on probation to the Accounts Branch of the P. W. D., vice Mr. Wilk, Assist. Examr., 1st Grade, and is attached to the office of Examr., P. W. Accounts, Madras.

The services of Major Sydney Smith, R. E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Major D. C. Andrew, Depy. Supdt., Survey of India, is granted privilege leave, for three months from 21st Aug.

AGENTS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Playfair, Cant. Magis., Morar, is granted 30 days' privilege leave, from 10th Sept.

Lieut. W. A. Watson, Offig. Sqdn. Officer, and Offg. Adjt., 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, is granted 90 days' privilege leave, from 2nd Sept.

Mr. F. Fowler, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, has been appointed to officiate as Exec. Engr., Nerbuda Div., from 11th inst.

Mr. T. Knight, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, received charge of Neemuch Div., from Mr. C. E. Geal, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, on 13th inst.

Mr. C. E. Geal, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Neemuch Div. on 15th inst., in order to join the Madras Railway Survey, to which he has been deputed under orders of the Govt. of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Surg. J. Scully, Medical Officer in charge Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted provisional leave, from 20th Aug. to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Revenue Board.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Capt. J. H. Newill, Cant. Magis., Nusseerabad, is granted 3 months' privilege leave, from 16th Aug.

Maj. H. S. Tandy is appointed to be Assist. Cant. Magis. of Nusseerabad during the absense of Capt. Newill on privilege leave, from 16th Aug.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. Calrow, R.E., Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, is granted 3 months' leave from 1st Nov.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr. H. L. Webster, Offg. Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police, transferred from Moradabad to Bareilly.

The services of Surg.-Maj. R. C. Sanders, M. D., Civil Surg., 2nd Class, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept.

Inspector W. Everett to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. H. L. Thomas.

Mr. N. F. McLeod. Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Cawnpore Div. Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence of Maj. J. G. Hall, R. E., Exec. Engr., on deputation.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

The Rev. W.F. Armstrong, Chapn. of Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for 2 months, from 5th Aug.

The Rev. J. H. Jenkins, Railway Chap, Rawalpindi, is appointed to hold charge of the Rawalpindi Chaplaincy during the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's absence on leave.

Mr. E. W. Parker, Offg. Judl. Assist., Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for 6 weeks, from 22nd Aug.

Mr. R. R. Fryer, on return from Kapurthala, resumed charge of the Dera Ghazi Khan Dist. on 25th Aug. relieving Capt. C. F. Massy, Offg. Depy. Commr., transferred.

Lieut.-Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., Offg. Commr. and Supdt, Hissar Div., has obtained privilege leave of absence, for 3 months, from 17th Aug.

Lieut.-Col. F. M. Birch, Depy. Comsr., is appointed to officiate as Comsr. and Supdt. Hissar Div., during the absence, on leave, of Lieut.-Col. Grey.

Surg.-Major G. Thomson, Civil Surg., Amritsar, is transferred to Gurdaspur, from 7th Aug., vice Surg.-Major G. Henderson, proceeding on furlough.

Surg. G. W. P. Dennys, Offg. Civi Surg., Karnal, is transferred to Amritsar, from 4th Aug., vice Surg.-Major G. Thomson.

The Annual Examination of Asst. Dist. Supdts. of Police will be held this year at Umballa on 7th Nov.

In supersession of Punjab Govt. Order No. 80 of 20th Aug., Mr. D. R. Homan, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sialkot, is appointed to act as Dirt. Supdt. of Police, Hoshiarpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Sale Bruere.

Lieut. C. H. Manners Smith, 3rd Sikh Infy., is granted general leave to Murree, for six months, on medical certificate, from 12th Aug.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Sympathetic square ..... ,,	36	,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs ... ,,	60	,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—August 29, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Theobald Butler, of a daughter.
COATES—August 18, at Ferozepore, the wife of George E. Coates, of a son.
TEMPLE—August 31, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Captain Temple, R. A., of a son.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—September 2, at St. Thome, Joseph Philip son of Mr. B. Pereira, of the P. W. Secretariat, Madras, aged 10 years and 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

THE relation in which the military stand to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill is not so important, in our opinion, as some of our contemporaries would wish to make it. No one desires to recall the threats of disaffection in the Army with which Government were menaced some time ago. There was so little reality in this episode of the Calcutta agitation that it had better be forgotten. The Army is governed by so many exceptional considerations, and stands so entirely apart from the civil community in all matters of administration, that no analogy can be established between them. Nevertheless, the opinions of the Indian Commanders-in-Chief on the Ilbert Bill deserve serious attention. Sir Frederick Roberts, as we have learned from our correspondent, went into the general question after a vigorous fashion. Sir Donald Stewart laid stress on the cohesion of natives from the appointments of cantonment magistrates. He appears to have discussed the question from a purely military point of view, and his example in this respect has been followed by General Hardinge. The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay recorded no minute on the subject, but when the matter was under discussion in Council, His Excellency gave full expression to his views. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that Government should have been encouraged to compromise on the question. In his opinion, the proper course would have been to withdraw the Bill. The modifications introduced into the Bill will decide the *modus vivendi* offered to British India by the feeble confession "*non debet fieri, factum valet.*" The alternative keeps alive many dangers, the nature of which will be best realised (now that the English arguments against the blunder have been thrashed out) by a corresponding analysis of native opinion contributed not by agitators, but by native gentlemen of responsible position and official status. The study, His Excellency believes, will be convincing that national aspirations, however indistinct at present, are built not upon the provisions, but upon the preamble of the Bill. The theory of race equality construed into liberal ratifications of the Queen's proclamation would establish claims and pretentions quite irreconcileable with any form of Anglo-Indian government, by placing abstract qualifications for the exercise of official authority and influence above the interests of a State policy, determinable only by the problematical outcome of complex combinations. In the forethought of statesmanship the Native Army of India should occupy a prominent place, and deserves serious consideration. Our military liabilities are extending with still extending empire, while our means to meet them are enfeebled by the necessities of short service engrafted upon voluntary enlistment. It is clear, therefore, continued His Excellency, that as the relative standard of a long service Native Army, better armed and trained than it ever was before, is enhanced for defensive usefulness, so is the danger greater than would spring from its discontent. At present all ranks cheerfully accept submission to English discipline and leadership. No native officer puts it forth as a grievance that he is debarred from sitting upon the court-martial of an English soldier, or complains of his promotion being narrowly restricted, however great his service to the State, as constituting an intolerable badge of inferiority; but if such disabilities are regarded by the encouragement of a Supreme Government as a stigma to the Civilian, it is certain that such teaching will spread to an army growing more conscious of its value as fighting England's battles beyond the sea. The above, we believe, is a fair representation of the opinions to which the Commander-in-Chief gave expression. Whatever application His Excellency's remarks may have to the present crisis is a matter of opinion; but no one will deny that they are interesting, and open up questions which may some day come up for discussion. It is instructive, no doubt, to compare the relative status of the native civil and military officer. The former may, in due course, rise to the dignity of trying a European—whatever dignity that may be—while the other, however distinguished his services, however exalted his decorations, will be for ever debarred from adjudicating on the peccadilloes of Tommy Atkins. The present object of the military authorities is to raise the standard of the native officers, and they have, indeed, begun the experiment of granting direct commissions to native gentlemen. It is assumed that the soldier would envy the privilege enjoyed by his civilian brother in sitting in judgment on a European, and were it not granted to him would nurse the grievance of racial inferiority, and agitate for the removal of an anomaly. We should imagine the contingency was very remote. In the first place, the European and Native Armies are radically distinct, and then sitting on courts-martial is by no means the most envied portion of an officer's duties; and the racial inferiority implied by excluding the native officer from European courts-martial is too general and too limited to cause any serious grievance, even if the subject ever arose. There are, of course, other and wider questions involved in His Excellency's address—such as officering the Native Army with native gentlemen; but these do not bear directly on the present issue, and—"sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." It must not be forgotten that in our English system the Army itself is altogether an anomalous institution. It is governed, both as to law and procedure, by regulations which are repugnant to the genius of our civil constitution, and there was a time when its institution was combated with a tenacity which, for the time, almost proved successful. No one in England would dream of judging civil questions by military examples. The general analogy, therefore, cannot be established. With regard to India specially, those profound problems alluded to by the Commander-in-Chief, if they arise at all, would have arisen just the same if the Ilbert Bill had never been heard of. When they come up for settlement, they will be decided on grounds of political and military expediency, and not on theoretical principles. Even if we admit anomalous race distinctions in the Army as necessary, it will not strengthen them to maintain similar anomalies elsewhere, which have been proved to be unnecessary. We append these comments to the statement of His Excellency's views, not with any idea of controverting them, but rather to explain the relation in which they stand to the burning question at issue.

WHILE the question of municipal government and taxation is under discussion, it may be useful to draw attention to some methods of raising municipal revenues which might be reformed out of existence with great advantage. We recently pointed out the obstacles to trade which existed in Central India by reason of the transit dues levied by the Native States. In many respects, however, the system of municipal octroi permitted generally throughout the country is not less injurious. The ordinary practice in levying octroi is to place a small establishment consisting of a nakadar and a peon or two at each main entrance of the town concerned, all other routes being closed against traffic. When carts arrive with a view to entering the municipal limits, they are stopped outside the barrier and examined, the detention due to this process varying from a few minutes to an hour or more, according to the press of traffic and the strength and honesty of the gate establishment. This detention is, however, only the prelude to the difficulties to be encountered by an importer of articles embraced within the wide-spreading municipal tariffs, for the gate nakadars in small municipalities do not usually receive taxes, but only pass carts on to the central office, where goods are weighed or appraised, and duty collected. The detention at this second stage is more serious, for in most places weighing platforms do not exist, and so loads have to be removed and weighed in ordinary scales, often of limited capacity. Cases have been known in which the municipal officials concerned acknowledged to delays of several hours. When passing the entrance of a municipal town in the morning in the busy season, the space outside will be found covered with carts waiting for permission to pass, and not only carts, but coolies and others with their head-loads of goods from villages near; and sometimes an hour or two later some of the same cartmen may be seen still patiently waiting for the required sanction to move on. The evils mentioned are bad enough if confined only to goods entering a town for local consumption, but the system necessitates also the harassing of those goods in transit which have to use routes traversing municipal limits. They cannot be allowed to pass in and out without precautions; and to guard against possible fraud, it is sometimes the rule even when bulk is not broken to weigh dutiable goods on entrance and on exit, and it not unfrequently happens that a cart which, having arrived after dark in a municipal town for the purpose of passing through it, was kept until daylight next morning, when the goods were weighed and the packages sealed, and the cart then allowed to pass out of the town on its journey. In other cases routes through municipal limits are closed altogether at night, which is the time when carts usually travel. It may be asked why if carts are treated in this manner they go within municipal limits at all, and the answer is that these limits have in many cases been so arranged as to include outer routes with a view to catching all traffic in the municipal net; and tracts outside towns have been closed in order to prevent traffic avoiding municipalities. This policy was strongly in force when many of the existing town limits were sanctioned, and when octroi was regarded in much the same light as the transit duties of Native States. Refunds have nominally done something to reduce the transit taxation, but in many towns they are so discouraged and so difficult to obtain that it is cheaper for the poorer trader to pay the duty and accept the loss. For a perfect system the unit of refund should be the same as the unit of taxation, and where a head-load is charged for a head-load should be entitled to refund, and where a maund is taxed a maund should be entitled to refund. This would confine octroi to the consumption, and would exempt the trade and transit of a town; but such a system would be unworkable except at a very great cost. The system of bonded warehouses is good, but in the great majority of small municipal towns there is no monsoon traffic, and all that is really necessary is simple bonded enclosures or spaces near the entrances, together with a cheap but convenient route joining these and encircling the town, and free from taxation. With such an arrangement a cart in transit would be able to pass outside instead of entering the municipal limits, or the owner might leave his cart at one of the halting places outside, and go into the town himself, and then either return and take his goods in or pass on to some other market, or sales might be effected within the bonded enclosures. The load might be of the cheapest kind, and if municipalities are permitted to levy octroi and to tax routes which were formerly free it would not be unreasonable to require them to make the provision alluded to. Some of the worst cases are near railway stations; and municipal toll-bars have sometimes been so arranged as to take in every route to a railway station, and it is possible that instances of this kind may still exist. Another point in municipal taxation is the system of local exemptions, which are at times so arranged as to change the nature of the tax to which they are applied. An instance of this will be found in the case of small towns which levy a tax on imported grain, but exempt the grain grown on land within the revenue limits of the town, but outside its municipal boundary. There is sometimes an area sufficient to feed a large proportion of the population, and the ryots who reside in the town are protected from competition by the octroi duty, which their produce does not pay, but which is levied from all outsiders. These ryots get the conveniences of the town and use its roads, &c., and not only do not pay on the grain they consume, but owing to the protective duty are able to get a better price for their produce at the expense of non-producers, including the poorer classes who have no land. These statements are based on existing facts, and not on any theory of possibilities. Large quantities of wheat and other export produce pass through municipal limits, and the question of municipal taxation and administration is very important to the trade of the country.

THE statistics of the trade with Afghanistan and Central Asia, as given in the report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the year 1882-83, show a very large falling off in the value of the goods exported to Kabul and Bajaur, the total amount of the year's transactions being some 31½ lakhs of rupees. This is attributed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in his review of the report, "to the effects of the Russian policy with regard to the trade of Central Asia." The articles of commerce

TELEGRAMS.

THE JURISDICTION BILL OPINIONS.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

The Hon. Mr. Rivers-Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has minuted at great length against the Bill, to which he is entirely opposed. He finds fault with the proposed disqualification of non-official Europeans as Justices of the Peace, and argues that to rectify that would be to go against the principle of the Bill, as Government would not confer the Justiceship on non-official natives. Again, the declared intention to appoint only Europeans as Cantonment Magistrates creates a race distinction in favour of the military as against the civil population. None of the native statutory Civilians will attain the powers the Bill seeks to confer for many years. They are always likely to fill subordinate positions, being inferior in ability to the Native Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates,and to the Native Competition-wallahs who have been to England. These latter are, he admits, entitled to the consideration of Government, but the proposal to confer the jurisdiction on them has disclosed other anomalies of the British system which must be maintained. Once concede the principle, and finality becomes impossible. Besides, the Native Covenanted Civilians, who will attain the rank of Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, are so few that there will be but a small result to compensate for the extreme race animosity which has been excited. He does not believe that any administrative inconvenience will ever arise from the want of the jurisdiction, even if the time does ever come when one-sixth of the magistracy will be in the hands of natives.

So far His Honour simply criticises and condemns the Bill. But then he goes off into criticism of not only native magistrates, but native character, which will delight the heart of Mr. Branson. He declares natives to be deficient in courage, both physical and moral. He says that native magistrates are unfit to try a European, who would be subjected to indignities from which a European magistrate would shield him. All this will, doubtless, act on the Bengal native press like a red rag on a bull; and the Lieutenant-Governor will be the topic of their indignant leaders, instead of the Bill and the opinions thereon. Perhaps this was His Honour's object. If so, it will probably be attained.

Mr. Thompson goes on to say that the attitude of Europeans arises from the fact that they want to keep the privilege which has secured them since the British courts were established in India. The privilege does not injure the natives, who enjoy privileges which much more materially interfere with the administration of justice. It is of no use trying to remove race distinctions by legislation, when the characters of the two races perpetuate them. Natives have no idea of equality among themselves.

His Honour strongly urges the withdrawal of the Bill as the best means of restoring amity between the Europeans and natives.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The Council met to-day. Mr. Barkely, in introducing the Punjab Municipal Bill, explained that legislation, which might be required for Municipalities, was reserved for separate consideration. Some Punjab Municipalities were established twenty-one years ago, and many more before the passing of Act 15 of 1867. A few, such as those of Delhi and Simla, were formed under the provisions of General Act 26 of 1851, but the majority were not legally recognized before Act 15 of 1867 was passed. This Act was superseded by Act 4 of 1873, which contained laws applicable to all Punjab Municipalities, but this Act has now been found deficient in many particulars. By the rules in force under Act 4 of 1873, the committees were divided into three classes, but the orders of committees of the third class are subject to confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner. The present Bill retains only two classes except in a few cases. All members of Municipal Committees have hitherto been nominated; now it is proposed to give the communities a more representative character. For this purpose it has been determined to resort to election where practicable. In some frontier districts, however, election is impossible. The Bill raises the proportion of members other than salaried officers of Government from two-fifths to two-thirds, unless when such officers are elected. The Chairman will be elected, subject to approval of the Local Government, except when Government by notification otherwise directs; but a committee instead of electing may apply to Government to appoint a Chairman from amongst its number. When a paid secretary is appointed, his appointment, removal, and salary will be subject to sanction by the Commissioner of the division. Chapter 3 of the Bill deals with taxes, which might be imposed by the committee; other taxes are not to be imposed without previous sanction of the Governor-General. Some taxes therein enumerated are not now levied in any Municipality in the province; but they have been included to provide a substitute for the octroi tax. Under the existing Act taxes may be recovered as arrears of land revenue. For this, power to recover arrears by distrain and sale is substituted. The cost of municipal police is made a first charge on municipal funds, but provision is also made for relieving the committees of such charges on their agreeing to undertake the services within the Municipalities, the cost of which has hitherto been borne by Government, and does not exceed the cost of the establishment ordinarily employed. The Bill also provides for the prohibition of nuisances. Special powers are granted to committees in the hill stations to regulate traffic. The sections relating to control in Chapter 5 are similar to those in the Local Self-Government Bill. Sufficient control has been reserved to protect the public interests from negligence or illegal action on the part of the committees.

The Council then took the reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of local boards and the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the N.-W.P. and Oudh.

The rest of the business was unimportant.

The Council adjourned for a week.

LOCUSTS IN THE SURAT DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPT. 5.

Unluckily, locusts have appeared in two talukas. A district officer starts at once to superintend proceedings against them. Efforts are being made in every direction to check their progress. All Government departments were lately warned that if locusts appeared all available hands must be called out to help. Heavy showers still continue.

SUBMISSION OF THE ANNAMESE TO THE FRENCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 5.

The submission of the King of Annam to the French is confirmed by mail advices.

THE JAVA ERUPTION.

Six new volcanoes appeared between Kakataru and Krini. The Singopan Island split into five pieces. The detonation was heard at Singapore and Saigon. Batavia was in darkness for a day and a night, through fine dust falling. The whole district is an ashy desert; the cattle are foodless; and a famine is imminent, the population starving. A survey of the Sunda Straits is proceeding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH SURVEYING EXPEDITION TO THE STRAITS OF SUNDA.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

In consequence of the aspect of the Sunda Strait having been changed by the late eruption in Java, the Admiralty's men-of-war the Champion, the Flying Fish, and the Magpie have been ordered to Batavia there immediately on a surveying expedition.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales has been created Knight of the Garter.

THE LEGITIMISTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 4.

The Legitimists support the cause of Count de Chambord.

FRANCE AND TONGKING.

The French Government have decided to send strong reinforcements to Tongking.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 14th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul arrived here this evening.

LISBON, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Canara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 4.

The Cie. Nationale's steamer Canton, from Marseilles, left this evening for Bombay.

SUEZ, SEPT. 5.

The Cie. Nationale's steamer Cholon, from Bombay, left to-day for Marseilles.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 5.

French mail-steamer Yangtse, from China, arrived.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras..... 3½d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lbs. shirtings	5-3
8¼ lbs. do.	6-3
40's Mule Twist	0 0½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. "	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ " French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	50⅜

Arrival—Guy Mannering.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, September 4.

10 p.m.	75·7

WEDNESDAY, September 5.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	79·3

THE MAILS.

THE P. & O. Company have received a telegram, stating that the Pekin, which left Bombay on the 28th August, arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Tuesday (4th September).

IT is believed that Dr. Henry Cook, Principal of the Grant Medical College, will shortly return to his duties. This will displace Brigade Surgeon Carter and Surgeon Major Boustead, who will revert to their substantive appointments.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EUAN-SMITH, C.S.I., is to be appointed Political Agent at Bikanir, Rajputana, an up-country paper states, until something better may fall in his way.

THE High Court of the North-West Provinces broke up for the vacation on Saturday last. Mr. Justice Straight has gone to Simla, and Justices Brodhurst and Tyrrell to Naini Tal. Mr. Justice Tyrrell returns on the 20th instant to take over the vacation business from Mr. Justice Oldfield.

THE Select Committee on the Bengal Rent Bill; which was to have met in Calcutta on the 15th of November, will probably not assemble until the 23rd, the earliest date upon which Mr. Evans, an indispensable member, can contrive to be present. An up-country paper asks why Sir Auckland Colvin, who has some special knowledge of such subjects as the Committee have to deal with, should not replace the late Finance Minister.

THE Secretary of State has given notice that, in terms of the original contract of 1858, the Government will take over the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 30th of June next.

THE Town Council discussed a variety of subjects at their meeting yesterday. While considering the Government Resolution on the proposal to establish in Bombay a veterinary college and a hospital for animals, a doubt was expressed by some of the members as to whether they were empowered by the Act to make a grant for an institution like this, however laudable its object. It was, therefore resolved to take the opinion of the solicitors to the Municipality on the question. The Council next considered a letter from Mr. J. Griffiths, Superintendent of the Sir J. J. School of Art, asking them to make a contribution for the purchase of such articles as came under the head of art-ware for the Calcutta Exhibition, and suggesting that after the exhibition was over, the articles might go towards the formation of an art museum, which would be open to the public. After some discussion the Council agreed to an amendment proposed by Mr. Sayani, to the effect that, under the Municipal Act, it was not within their power to make any grant of money in aid of the Calcutta Exhibition. A letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, suggesting means for the prevention of danger arising from the working of steam-rollers on the public roads, was also submitted to the Council. On the motion of Dr. Blanc, it was resolved that a better class of drivers should be employed on the steam-rollers; that, as far as practicable, the roads upon which the rollers were at work should be closed against carriage traffic; and that such roads should be repaired as quickly as possible.

Two police sergeants at Jhelum have been convicted of giving false information, in that they sent up for trial a sepoy on a false charge of manslaughter of his comrade in the bazaar, the deceased having really been knocked on the head by a member of the police. One of the sergeants, in fact, has been actually convicted of the manslaughter.

BAD accounts are given by correspondents of up-country papers of the floods in Sylhet and Cachar. One correspondent telegraphs that the rain continues falling heavily, and the floods in parts of Hylakandy are as serious as those which occurred in May last. Much rice, it is expected, will be destroyed if the rain continues; a large quantity has already been ruined in Sylhet. The steamers are unable to leave Silchar owing to the strength of the current on the river there.

THE committee on the scheme for constituting Appellate Benches for the Punjab has sent in its recommendations, of which the following are said to be the principal features:—There will be Divisional Benches of two District Judges hearing important first appeals, and their decisions will be final, unless they differ, or some insoluble point of law is raised, in which case an appeal will lie to the Chief Court. All first appeals in which the sum or value of the property in litigation exceeds Rs. 5,000 will be made to the Chief Court. In cases of the Small Cause Court class, where no such Court exists, one Judicial Assistant or Subordinate Judge will be the Court of Appeal. The salaries recommended for the Appellate Judges offer some prospect of promotion in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service. The scheme will have to be submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction before final adoption.

WHEN Mr. A. P. Howell returns to his appointment as Commissioner of Hoshungabad, the Allahabad paper remarks, only the President (Dr. Hunter), Messrs. Jacob and Deighton, and Mr. Lee-Warner will be left at Simla to represent the Education Commission. In a few days the work will be practically over, and nothing will remain but to assist at the dinner on the 10th instant to which his many friends and admirers have invited its departing Secretary.

CALCUTTA has a project for extending its wet dock accommodation, as well as Bombay. An application, supported by a large number of the principal European firms in Calcutta, has, a local paper says, been made by the proprietors of the Hooghly Dockyard to the Howrah Municipality, for the purchase of land for the purpose of so extending the Hooghly Dock as to enable it to accommodate vessels of a large size. The land applied for lies immediately to the west of the present dock, and its acquisition for the purpose in question would necessitate the taking back of the old road. This, however, instead of resulting in any inconvenience to the public, would bring it in line with the present approach from the Hooghly Bridge road, and so really shorten the distance from the bridge to Goosery. The proprietors of the dock undertake to pay all the expenses that may be incidental to the change, in addition to the cost of the ground and the few insignificant tenements thereon, and as the want of a dock such as they propose to construct is generally recognised, it is to be hoped that the necessary concession will be granted.

THE following remarks on Mr. Wallace's case, to which we referred the other day, are from the letter of the *Pioneer's* Madras correspondent:—

In spite of Mr. Cross's reply in the House of Commons to Mr. O'Donnell, to the effect that Mr. Wallace had not been suspended because of having charged a high official with grave misdemeanour, I take leave to reassert my old belief that the proximate, immediate cause of the suspension was Mr. Wallace's very injudicious observation to Mr. Carmichael. The Government is attempting to drag a red-herring across the scent. But I see several steady old hounds that decline to be drawn from the line. If it be true that the Government is "harking back" to old grievances, and is anxious to shirk the real issue, the question of "relations" of police, about the morality of the procedure the better. Where is all this to end? What is to be the test of a man's honesty or capacity? The only answer I can find is the somewhat ugly one—the favoured of a member of Council. Upon what other hypothesis can one account for the very different treatment of the District Judge and the District Collector. I hear that the Wallace incident has been taken advantage of to coin a new word; and that a young buck who asked a local Venus the other night if she would give him a dance, was electrified by the unexpected reply—"I'll be *suspended* if I will!"

"THE time is out of joint" with the *Pioneer*, and this is how it vents its "cursed spite":—

"Contemporary journals may envy the facilities for lavish expenditure possessed by one of the Bombay papers, even when disposed to doubt if the 'good authority' which is wont to reveal Cabinet secrets by wire is quite good enough for the cost of his alliance. It is an open secret that the summary of the Opinions on the Ilbert Bill, telegraphed home by the Government, was considered by the Cabinet two or three days before Lord Kimberley administered such cold comfort to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's deputation. With the Cabinet publicly committed to the principle of the Bill, and the Viceroy, as is now pretty generally known, resolved to apply it, there can no longer be doubt that—the almost unanimous opposition of the Council notwithstanding—a measure in some shape will be passed. But that it will take the shape of the Bill as it stands—that is what the Bombay paper's good authorities would apparently have us infer—in the face of the overwhelming array against it in this country, we have still sufficient faith in the Viceroy's discretion and consideration for his countrymen to refuse for a moment to believe."

COGENT reasons exist, the *Englishman* remarks, for doubting the accuracy of the information conveyed in a special telegram from London to a contemporary, which asserted that the Cabinet, before the recess, reconsidered the question of the Ilbert Bill, and decided that it should be proceeded with at all hazards, and that it came to this decision in accordance with the recommendations of Lord Ripon. The *Englishman* says:—

As the local opinions, which were despatched on the 10th ultimo, could not by any possibility have reached England before the recess, which commenced on the 25th idem, it is evident that, if the first of these assertions be true, the Cabinet must have decided the question without waiting for them. We must believe that, after having instructed the Government of India to hold back the opinions till they were all received, and then to sift them in a body, for the express purpose of enabling the Home Government to consider the case in its complete form, the Home Government violated the pledge implied in these instructions, and decided the case without considering the opinions at all, thus laying itself open to the suspicion of having prevented the Government of India from forwarding the opinions as they came in, with the set purpose of circumventing them. In that case the pretext that the Cabinet, in adopting the course attributed to it, has acted in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Ripon, is false; for, whatever the recommendation of Lord Ripon may have been, it was not forwarded till the 10th of August, when it accompanied the reports, and consequently it could not have been in the hands of the Cabinet before the recess. What the recommendations of the Government of India may have been as regards either the form of the Bill or the mode of procedure in respect of it, we do not pretend to know. At the same time, we have reason to know that, in forwarding those recommendations, the Government of India clearly stated that the decision rested with Her Majesty's Government at home; and that it was for Her Majesty's Ministers to decide whether Parliamentary procedure could be best complied with by deferring the discussion in Council here till the next meeting of Parliament, or by proceeding to deal with the measure here in the meaning time, leaving it to be dealt with by Parliament afterwards. It is, of course, quite possible that the Cabinet may decide on the latter course, but it is, to say the least, improbable that they should have decided one way or the other, before they had had the opportunity of studying a body of opinions which must eventually have a most important effect on the judgment of Parliament. The new memorial from Calcutta which has just been submitted to the Viceroy, will, we are informed, be forwarded by the Government of India to the Home Government without a moment's loss of time, so that Her Majesty's Ministers may have it before them when deciding what the telegram tells us they have already decided.

CAPTAIN LUIGI F. MAZZUCATO, connected with the Austrian Lloyd's Association of Underwriters, Trieste, has proceeded to Akyab to commence salvage operations in connection with the Austrian merchant barque Herminia G., of 1,100 tons burthen, which ran upon the rocks not long ago at the entrance to the harbour of Akyab, British Burma. The accident to the Herminia G. followed a rash attempt on the part of her captain to take the vessel out of Akyab harbour in darkness, about two o'clock in the early morning, without a pilot. The result of this indiscretion was that the ship ran on the rocks, from which she was only floated with great difficulty, and with the loss of about six thousand bags of rice unclaimed. The Herminia G. is now lying in a safe position on a bed of mud close to the town of Akyab. She is to be temporarily repaired, floated, and towed up to Calcutta to repair damages permanently. The Austrian Lloyd's Underwriters' Association are deeply interested in the insurance of the vessel; hence Captain Mazzucato's appearance in India.

HAIDAR PASHA, the Egyptian Minister of Finance, has submitted his Budget report. During the past year there was a deficit of £E191,500 in the general revenue, not specially assigned to the Consolidated Debt, exclusive of the deficit in the Domain Administration and the cost of the army of occupation. In the estimates for 1883-84 the necessity is pointed out of effecting a permanent reduction of expenditure to the extent of £E150,000. This amount, added to the normal increase in the receipts, is intended to meet the charges of the new loan to provide for the payment of the indemnity claims, and of the extraordinary expenditure entailed by the Soudan expedition.

KOREA is sending an embassy to the United States. A Yokohama paper says the Ambassador's suite consists of three other Koreans and a Chinese interpreter. They are expected to remain in the States about two months.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN, the special correspondent of the *Times*, and Mr. Gilder, who represents the *New York Herald*, left Hongkong for Tongking on August 16. According to the *China Mail*, Mr. Colquhoun is not likely to remain long in Tongking. That paper says:—"His next journey of exploration in Indo-China will be a more pretentious undertaking than was at first contemplated. Altogether there will be five Europeans in the party, and it is expected that the explorations will occupy a period of about two years. The start will be made from the Burmah side, and will, if all goes well, take place in December."

A HOTEL in Shanghai was attacked by a band of twenty armed men on the 5th August. One of the servants was murdered outright, the master and his dependents were put to flight, and the place itself, after being sacked, was set fire to and completely destroyed.

AN ascent of Mont Blanc was made early in August by a girl named Queunessen, aged sixteen. She is the youngest of her sex, it is said, who has yet reached the summit of the mountain.

M. L'HOSTE, the French aëronaut, made his fourth unsuccessful attempt to cross the Channel from Calais on Monday evening, August 13. The aëronaut ascended alone from the market-place, in the presence of several thousand spectators and drifted towards the North Sea. After travelling about ten miles he descended, and was picked up by a tug and brought back to Calais early on Tuesday morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL HUDSON, commanding the 28th Punjab Infantry, is one of the eight officers chosen to accompany the Commander-in-Chief (Sir D. Stewart) to the Bengalore camp of exercise.

As Bengal now has its annual Afghan Dinner, why, suggests an up-country paper, should not the officers serving in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, who saw service in 1878-80, arrange to meet yearly at some central station there to hold *their* annual feast?

BY command of the Queen, General Ponsonby has sent to Colonel Stuart, commanding the first regimental district, at Glencorse, a picture of her Majesty, as a present for the sergeants' mess of the regimental district there. This mark of royal favour is in commemoration of the Queen's father having served in the Royal Scots.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Lucknow on 17th August, Private George Smith, of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—"After having served in G Battery 3rd Brigade of Royal Artillery at the Mauritius, Foreign Forces, under the name of William Swan, and been discharged therefrom, with ignominy, he, at Leicester, on the 7th May, 1881, enlisted into the 27th Brigade of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, denying his previous service in the Army, and that he had been discharged therefrom with ignominy. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

THE AFGHAN DINNER AT SIMLA.

THE following is a list of the officers who had notified their intention of being present at the Afghan Dinner held at "Ravenswood," Simla, on Saturday last:—

General Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief; Lieutenant-General Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir C. M. Macgregor, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, C.B., D.A.G.; Brevet-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Intelligence Department; Brevet-Colonel H. Moore, C.B., Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief; Colonel Prendergast, McQueen, J. Browne, R.E., Limond, R.E.; B. L. Gordon, C.B., R.H.A.; R. E. Boyle (11th B. L.), J. V. Hunt (Commissary General), R. C. Maxwell, C.B. (Transport Department), C. J. Griffiths (3rd Sikhs), and E. Stedman (23rd Pioneers).

Majors R. M. Stewart, Gowan, T. Deane, Clutterbuck, Meacham, Euan-Smith, Hood, Davidson, Plowden, Nicholson, R.E., Rax, Hobday, Scobie, Nicholls, Barnard, and Keith. Principal Veterinary Surgeon Oliphant.

Captains Eustace, R.A., St. Quintin, McInnes, Maxwell, C.B., Lord William Beresford, Stevenson, Gartside-Tipping, Gore, Lumsden, Jones, Sherston, Owen, and D. W. Stewart. Lieutenant Simpson, R.A.

Surgeon-Majors R. Power, W. Venour, and J. E. T. Aitchison; Surgeons E. Faimon and Croft; Veterinary Surgeon Anderson.

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S., Mr. Brooke (Telegraph Department), Mr. Christie (Punjab Police).

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCES.

THE following General Order by the Governor-General in Council appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 489 of 1881, paragraph 8, and under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council notifies that the following arrangements will take effect with respect to the numbers of Colonel's allowances to be allotted to Classes III. and IV., therein referred to, *viz.*, officers of the General Lists, and those who entered the several Staff Corps after the 12th September, 1866, and before the 1st July, 1881, respectively.

2. For the purpose of regulating the succession to the Colonel's allowance, officers of the General Lists of Cavalry and Infantry of the three presidencies will be placed on an amalgamated list according to seniority.

3. The numbers of the General List officers forming Class III. excluding those who have joined the Staff Corps, line regiments, and new line regiments, stood as follows on the 4th March, 1882:—

Bengal	222
Madras	108
Bombay	68
Total	398

and calculated in the proportion of 1 in 30 officers, with an allowance of one in addition when the remainder exceeds ten, the fixed establishment of Colonel's allowances for the amalgamated list of officers of Class III. will be 13.

4. As soon as the senior of these officers then remaining on the amalgamated list completes 12 years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, he will succeed to the Colonel's allowance; the next to him will succeed likewise on the same condition, and so on, until the 13 seniors then remaining in the service certain to the Colonel's allowance. Thereafter the fixed number of 13 Colonel's allowances will be maintained, the officers succeeding to vacancies occurring therein in order of seniority without reference to qualifying service, so long as there are any of the officers of the General Lists remaining.

5. For the officers of Class IV, *viz.*, officers who entered the Staff Corps after the 12th September 1866, and before the 1st July, 1881, there will be a separate list of officers of this class for each presidency, arranged according to seniority by substantive rank. The numbers of these officers as they stood on the 30th June, 1881, were—

Bengal	501
Madras	175
Bombay	207

and calculating by the rule above mentioned, the number of Colonel's allowances for the officers of Class IV. of three presidencies, respectively, will be:—

Bengal	20
Madras	6
Bombay	7

6. When the senior of each separate list has completed 12 years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, he will succeed to the Colonel's allowance on the list to which he belongs, and the next to him in succession in the same way, until the above establishment of Colonel's allowances fixed for each list, respectively, is complete. Thenceforward these numbers of Colonel's allowances will be maintained so long as any officers belonging to Class IV. remain in the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay army, vacancies in each list being filled by the seniors without reference to qualifying service.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.—The shallow depression which was yesterday advancing over Chota Nagpur has continued its passage west-north-westward, and lies to-day near Sutna. It is occasioning a fall of the barometer over Central India, the North-West Provinces, the Berars, and Rajputana; but elsewhere the pressure is increasing. The winds are little changed, the air has become drier over Northern India, but the rainfall has become more general and plentiful. Rain to-day:—Ludhiana, 8 inches; Nagpur, 4 inches; Multan, Mussooree, Sutna, Bombay, and Goa, 2 inches; Murree, Rawul Pindee, Lahore, Benares, Hazaribagh, Saugor Island, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Panchmari, Surat, and Moulmein, 1 inch. Previously, Darjeeling and Moulmein had each 3 inches; Sioni, Sholapore, and Poona, 2 inches; Saugor, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, and Rajmundri, 1 inch.

RAJPUTANA.—It is reported from Neemuch that heavy rain fell there and in the adjacent districts of Eastern Rajputana on the 30th and 31st of August, and the monsoon current was blowing strongly in a north-westerly direction.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line, for the week ending Friday, the 31st August:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jabalpur	3	81	Kherewadi	2	99
Sohagpur	3	41	Nassik	2	4
Rawere	4	3	Deolali	2	37
Bhadli	4	15	Igatpuri	1	41
Jalgaon	4	60	Warrangaon	4	80
Sirsoli	3	81	Mohol	2	5
Manaswada	2	31	Madha	1	35
Mahoji	2	5	Barsi	1	69
Pachora	2	75	Pomalwari	1	55
Kasgaon	2	75	Mulsi	1	55
Naldongri	2	4	Lanouli	1	55
Chalisgaon	2	5	Dhond	1	14
Nandgaon	2	33	Talegaon	3	91
Manmad	1	30			

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	68 37	75 09	72 46	81 95
4 Tuesday	1 91	.....	.....	.....
5 Wednesday	.....	0 43	0 35	0 47
Total	70 28	75 52	72 81	82 42
Corresponding date last year	60 96	71 89	69 41	70 80

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on Aug. 28:—

The favourable change in the weather noticed last week has been maintained during the one which followed. A fresh outburst of the monsoon on the Western Ghats has brought good and opportune rain to the districts of the Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country. Parts of these tracts, however, continue in need of rain and in Guzarat, where the fall was very slight, it is urgently needed. In Sind, according to latest reports, the river is 6 feet below last year's level, and the crops have suffered from scarcity of water. From Bombay the monsoon has extended to the Berars, Hyderabad, and Central India. In the former prospects are excellent; in the latter very much improved, and all cause for immediate anxiety is removed in most of the States. Rajputana is still for the most part without rain, and in many States much anxiety is felt as to crops and fodder. In the Madras Presidency the weather continues favourable, although in Madura, Tanjore, and Coimbatore the unirrigated crops need more rain. In British Burma the generally insufficient rainfall compared with the last year is beginning to affect the rice crop in the midland districts, but elsewhere prospects are good. Rain is also wanted in the Gauhati district of Assam. In the Cachar district lying to the south-east of Gauhati a heavy fall has again caused considerable damage. In Bengal the rainfall of the week has been generally good, and though more is required in places, prospects are good. In a few localities floods have done some damage. Good rain in the Central Provinces has greatly benefited the standing crops, which now offer hopes of a fair yield. Rice, though much retarded by the long break, is expected to return only a quarter below the average outturn if favourable weather continues. More rain is wanted in the Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall of the week though fairly general has been insufficient and unequal. The eastern as well as the western districts are now in need of rain, and the kharif crops are being irrigated where possible. Rain continues to hold off in the Punjab, and the crops on unirrigated lands in the south-eastern districts are reported to be rapidly failing. The supply of grass and fodder is also running short. Agricultural operations remain unchanged. Ploughing and sowing are nearly completed in Burma, and transplanting is well advanced. Rice and jute are being reaped in Bengal, and rice in Assam. Early kharif grains are coming into the market in Northern India. Harvesting is going on in Madras. Locusts are still reported from the Deccan. Cholera is generally on the decrease, but would appear to be severe at present in Nagpur. Fever is spreading, and small-pox is reported in several districts. Cattle-disease in mild form continues generally prevalent. Prices are for the most part stationary, except in Rajputana, where they are rising.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE usual meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Sir Frank Souter presiding, when there were also present—Dr. Blanc, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, and N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

EXCHANGE OF LAND.

The Council were asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction, under the terms of sections 154 and 394 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, an arrangement with Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, secretary to the Trustees of the Tower of Silence Punchayet, by which, in exchange for a piece of Municipal ground lying on the south-eastern side of Gibbs-road (admeasuring 278·66 square yards, or thereabout), Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee gives up to the Municipality a plot of land, admeasuring 293·88 square yards, or thereabout, situate on the E. S. E. of the compound of the Tower of Silence, the land so transferred to the Municipality being required for the improvement line of Gibbs-road.

Mr. Nowrozjee proposed that the arrangement should be sanctioned, but that the agreement should be made, not with the secretary, but with the trustees of the Punchayet themselves.

Mr. McEwen, Deputy Executive Engineer, informed the Council that the agreement to be made with the trustees.

The arrangement was then sanctioned.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 8,372-12-6, being the Municipality's bill of taxed costs in the case of Moolbai *v.* the Municipal Commissioner, of which the amount Rs. 3,008-4-6 have already been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,364-8. At the suggestion of Mr. Nowrozjee, it was also resolved that a copy of the bill in all its details should be submitted to the Council.

PROPOSED VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Council further considered the Government Resolution, dated 6th idem, on the proposal to establish a Government Veterinary College with a hospital attached to it.

Dr. Blanc said that it would be of great benefit to this country if young men were afforded opportunities of a scientific training that would be of practical value to the people. Veterinary surgeons were much needed in all the large cities of this Presidency, where they might be useful in detecting diseases in cattle, and averting the great mortality that took place at times. He had no doubt that any amount sanctioned in training young men for the duties of veterinary surgeons would be very well employed from a political and economical point of view. He was sure that in this country, where love of animal life was a part of the religious creed of a large portion of the population, the proposed veterinary college would meet with a ready support from the well-to-do classes. The Municipality of Bombay should likewise come forward and assist the movement.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that hitherto they had not made grants in any shape whatever for higher education, such as was contemplated by the proposed college. Again, as the institution was not only for the benefit of the city, but for those of the whole Presidency, he did not think it came within the scope of the Municipality to support the college, however good its object.

Mr. Dosabhoy said he entirely sympathized with the object of the institution. But he did not think it was competent to them under the Act to make any grant. He doubted whether the training of veterinary surgeons could come under the head of "public instruction."

Dr. Blanc.—It does come, I think, under that head.

Mr. Dosabhoy proceeded to say that according to the section bearing on the case, the Corporation could only make a grant if the Director of Public Instruction were to make a representation and submit the estimate to them.

The Chairman doubted whether they had the power to make any contribution, and suggested that the question should be referred to their legal advisers.

Mr. Khote thought any reference to their solicitors was perfectly unnecessary. The Act stated that in such cases a representation should come to them from the Director of Public Instruction. They might, therefore, inform the Government that as the matter had not come to them from that quarter the Municipality were unable to make any grant for the college.

Colonel Merewether said it seemed to him entirely overlooked that the establishment was to consist of a hospital as well as a college. The subject, therefore, did not fall wholly under the head of "public instruction."

The Acting Municipal Commissioner thought the matter had better be referred to their solicitors.

Colonel Merewether did not know why they should want the legal opinion.

Mr. Khote said that if the question were to be also considered under the head of "public health," the provision of a hospital there was only for human beings and not animals.

Colonel Merewether.—Are we not to guard the health of animals? I think that the commonsense view of the matter is to prevent his forces killing women and children, the British resident having represented that five women of the royal household and other women and children belonging to Umfanawendhlela had been killed by sons of Oham's men acting with Usibepu. Usibepu left and proceeded on his way to attack Umnyamaniya, who is between here and the Black Umvolosi river. The fight was only witnessed by four white men from here, and three who accompanied Usibepu's forces, viz., Mr. Fynn, the British resident; Dr. Oftebro, Mr. Davey (the clerk to the British resident), and myself, in the first instance; and Messrs. Ackerstaff, Barker, and Maclaren in the second. All the information we could obtain from Usibepu regarding Cetewayo is that two of his men reported to him having thrown assegais at Cetewayo, severely wounding him in the thigh; one was a large wound. When the matter was reported to Usibepu, he sent the men in search of the king, but the messengers returned unable to find him. I have little doubt in my own mind that he is dead, and that those who killed him are afraid to admit it, as the Zulu law is for such an offence punishment by death. Udinezula (Cetewayo's eldest son) was reported to be one of the first to have left the front of Ulundi. A number of fugitives sought refuge under Grant's wagon. Five of them were slain. We fear that Umnyamana's forces, if defeated by Usibepu, should they retreat this way, may revenge themselves on us. We have sent a mounted man to give us notice. There were seventeen of Cetewayo's wives at Qualambatu; six are dead.

Another correspondent to the same journal writes from the border:—"I have just been told by the son of the chief Matyana, sent to me by his father, that the following chiefs (great chiefs in Zululand) have been killed:—Sihayo, Uhayana, Ugodide, Undwandwe, Umandlaka, Uguka, Umkosana,

other side of the "eye." He had taken off all superfluous clothing, and wore a pair of thin goloshes. In a belt round his waist he had a revolving six-chambered revolver. Over his shoulder was slung his fishing-basket. Going over the brink of the cliff he partially climbed down, so as to take the strain as much as possible off the rope. When he got to the "pond," as the place where the eyrie is built is locally known, he found that fortune had favoured him in this—that neither of the old birds was at home; but at the same time he found that it would be a difficult matter to get at the nest. Immediately above the "pond" was a great ledge of rock which completely overhung the eyrie; so that the cragsman, suspended in the air on the same level as the nest, found himself still ten or twelve feet from it. He at once signalled to those above to be hauled up to this ledge; and, that having been done, he cautiously climbed down its face, which had a sharp inward slope, until he got upon the same run of strata as that upon which the nest was built. By following an open seam just wide enough to admit his fingers he managed at last to scramble into the "pond," where probably human foot had never been set before. In the rocky chamber in which he now found himself he could hardly stand upright; he therefore went round on his knees to the back of the nest. There were two pretty eaglets in the eyrie; and when they saw the strange intruder they buried their heads below the woolly lining of the nest, and remained perfectly still. On lifting the eaglets out of the nest, though only a fortnight old, they were so large and well grown that only one would go into the fishing basket. The cragsman was considering how he could get the other to the top of the cliff, when a warning shout from above told him that one of the old birds was approaching. It was the female bird, which apparently was determined to show fight in defence of her young. She came through the air, straight for the eyrie, like a "flash of lightning;" and the cragsman had barely time to throw himself on his back into the deepest recess of the "pond," and draw his revolver, when the infuriated eagle was upon him. She made one tremendous but unsuccessful swoop at him with talons and beak; and simultaneously he pulled the trigger of his weapon, however, missed fire. The eagle hovered outside for a moment before renewing the attack; but a shot from the revolver—the report of which reverberated among the cliffs sufficiently to scare it to a distance of about 200 yards, where it continued to circle in the air—yelping like a dog. It was by and by joined by the male bird; but neither of the eagles again showed fight. The cragsman, having deposited one eaglet in his fishing-basket, took the other under his left arm, and having given the signal to his companions, swung himself out of the "pond," and was safely hauled up—his perilous venture successfully accomplished. Both of the eaglets are still alive, and appear to be thriving well in captivity. They are fed three times a day on flesh and fish, and on this diet are coming into very beautiful plumage. Since the eyrie was robbed, it may be mentioned that the old eagles have on more than one occasion been seen hovering over the town of Lerwick. This is the first time for twenty years that eagles have been captives alive in Shetland."

THE SHAPIRA MANUSCRIPT.

THE *Academy* publishes a searching criticism by Dr. Neubauer on the Shapira manuscript. He takes his stand on the ground of epigraphy, and comes to the conclusion that these fragments were forged by some persons ignorant of the results of modern criticism. Dr. Neubauer finds this text full of unclassical idioms and of grammatical blunders. Again, the claim to antiquity is negatived by the fact that some of the Ten Commandments are amplified paraphrases of the accepted version, whereas early texts are invariably concise. The scribe, whoever he may have been, was apparently unable to decide between Jehovah and Elohim, as one of the opening chapters begins, "These be the words which Moses spake according to the mouth of Jehovah," the rest of the chapter containing only Elohim. The account given by Mr. Shapira in his letter to Dr. Ginsburg as to the way in which this manuscript came into his possession is certainly not calculated to lull suspicion. He says:—"In about twelve days I got (from an Arab near Aroer) four or five columns, with a few Phœnician letters visible upon them; in eight days more he brought me about 16 beautifully written columns; in eight days more about 15 not so well written; in 11 or 12 days more four or five very well written columns; and I have not seen the man again. The Sheik soon died, and I lost every trace that would enable me to follow the object further." The death of the Sheik was unfortunate, to say the least.

Dr. Neubauer's letter is followed by a shorter communication from Professor Sayce, who remarks that this manuscript is written in Moabite characters (like those on the famous Moabite stone also discovered by Mr. Shapira, and which has never been accepted as genuine by the majority of archæologists), and is, if authentic, a Moabite and not a Hebrew book of Deuteronomy; yet the opening chapter contains the name of Jehovah in place of Chemosh. These fragments, moreover, are traced on sheepskin, which could have lasted for three thousand years in the damp climate of Palestine, only by a miracle, and there is no evidence to believe that this has taken place.

A NEW GUN.

THE American papers give a description of a new weapon of war called the "Lyman-Haskell multi-charge gun," about to be tested at Sandy Hook. The gun resembles an exaggerated soda-water generator. It is 25 feet long and weighs 25 tons. The theory of its invention is the accumulation of power and velocity by a succession of charges of powder exploded in chambers or pockets behind the projectile as it passes along the bore of the gun. The inertia of the shot is first overcome by a moderate charge of coarse-grained, slow-burning powder, and then repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerating principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied and yet the maximum pressure on the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 lb. pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single-charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 lb. is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion resulting from the displacement of the shot, and just when the shot has passed the first pocket the ignition of the first pocket-charge of quick-burning powder raises the pressure again up to the initial amount. When this pressure is reduced in its turn by the further progress of the shot, and the consequent greater expansion of the force of powder, the second pocket-charge becomes ignited, and so on with the remaining pocket-charges, thus keeping a continuous pressure of about 70,000 lb. to the square inch all the way between the breech and the muzzle. There are four supplemental powder-chambers in the gun in addition to the breech. The shot to be used in it will weigh from 100 lb. to 150 lb. A total of 130 lb. of powder will be used, of which 18 lb. will constitute the breech charge and 28 lb. the charge for each of the pockets. The shot will be from 18 in. to 24 in. long, which is three or four times the calibre of the gun and is expected to have a velocity of 3,000 ft. a second.—*St. James's Gazette.*

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of *satisfactum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is unjustifiable, and contrary to the faith of the act of CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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NOTICES.

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AUCTION SALE OF MOVEABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CAMP BARODA.

THE undersigned, by orders of the Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the immoveable Property of the late MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DOTIWALLA, &c., consisting of 3 Bungalows with outhouses, &c., in the Military lines, and 2 Bungalows within the limits of the Sadur Bazaar; and also moveable property consisting of several articles of merchandise and other household furniture, glassware, &c. The sale to commence from the 8th of September, 1883, when the Bungalows would be sold first.

DADABHOY SHAPURJEE.
Camp, Baroda, 3rd September, 1883.

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1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1883,
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, August 20th, 1883.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, in Broach, on SATURDAY, 8th September, 1883, at 4-15 p. m, Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1883.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th To appoint an auditor.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVESSE COTTON and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, August 20th, 1883.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 8th September 1883, at 4-45 p.m. Madras time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1883.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON and CO.,
Agents,

Broach, Augnst 20th, 1883.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld. BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach on SATURDAY, 8th September 1883, at 5-30 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June 1883.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, August 20, 1883.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, 15th September, for the catering of a Temporary Camp Hotel to be erected by Government on the Maidan, opposite the Cathedral, for the accommodation of visitors to the Exhibition. The building will be divided into three or more blocks, each of which will contain about 30 bed-rooms and a suite of public rooms. A plan of the whole can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, Writers' Buildings. The hotel will be furnished in camp fashion. The charge for lodging will be collected by the Executive Engineer, and the contract charge for board by the contractor, the latter being payable whether the lodger takes his meals at the hotel or not. The contractor must supply his own table-linen, crockery, glass, plate, and cutlery; and tenderers must state the daily charge per head for which they offer to supply food, exclusive of beer, wines, spirits, and aerated waters, but no premium need be offered for the privilege. A tariff of prices to be charged for liquors, the sale of which will be subject to excise regulations, must also be submitted with tenders. A cook-house will be provided, but the contractor must supply his own stoves and other kitchen appliances.

Tenders may be either for the whole hotel or for one or more blocks, and must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 100 as earnest money, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Superintendent of Works, Calcutta.
Calcutta, the 30th August, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles sent in their charge, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

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